

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

WALTER M. DICKIE, M.D., Director

Weekly Bulletin



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EDITOR

Migration of Laborers to California



The Los Angeles office of the United States Farm Placement Service has issued a report on outside people seeking manual employment, from the drought states, who have entered California through border checking stations in 1937. The source of the data is the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, of the State of California, through the office of the Farm Security Administration, of the United States Department of Agriculture, San Francisco.

The drought states are specified as Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The report shows that out of 104,976 passengers who entered California by automobile from all states, 78,332 were from the 19 states designated as drought states. This indicates that 26,644 individuals, seeking manual labor, entered from the remaining 29 states. From Oklahoma came 21,709 individuals seeking manual labor; from Arizona 10,613, from Texas 8,723; from Arkansas 7,232, from Missouri 6,316; from Kansas 4,484. From Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Arizona, Missouri and Kansas came a total of 59,077 of these migratory laborers—75.4 per cent of the entire number. The numbers of these workers segregated by single men and by families for the 19 drought states are as follows:

Drought states	Single men	Families	Totals
Arizona -----	1,045	9,568	10,613
Arkansas -----	660	6,572	7,232
Colorado -----	733	2,969	3,702
Idaho -----	497	1,515	2,012
Iowa -----	270	754	1,024
Kansas -----	688	3,796	4,484
Minnesota -----	233	475	708
Missouri -----	681	5,635	6,316
Montana -----	348	754	1,102
Nebraska -----	765	2,259	3,024
Nevada -----	308	615	923
New Mexico-----	263	2,417	2,680
North Dakota-----	171	663	834
Oklahoma -----	1,755	19,954	21,709
South Dakota-----	206	958	1,164
Texas -----	681	8,042	8,723
Utah -----	347	715	1,062
Wisconsin -----	110	251	361
Wyoming -----	153	506	659
Totals -----	9,914	68,418	78,332

Out of the total of 78,332 migratory laborers who entered the state last year, 73,692 were white; 3,076 were Mexican, 1,126 were colored; 246 were Filipino and 192 were members of other races.

It is apparent, therefore, that a preponderance of these workers were white people from the South Central states. It is also apparent that the migration of individuals seeking manual labor who migrated to California from other states is almost negligible as compared with the migration of such people from the drought states.

It would seem that most of these 78,332 upon arrival in California settled in the lower San Joaquin

Valley. It is in that section of the state where the most acute health problems associated with migratory laborers have been discovered.

The report as released by the Farm Placement Service confirms the informal reports that have been received from the agricultural districts of California. Heretofore, there have been no official statistical summaries issued. This report, however, provides material upon which to base opinions and decisions relative to the proper handling of the health of migratory laborers and to institute proper measures for control of migration into California.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN KANSAS CITY

The 67th convention of the American Public Health Association will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, October 25 to 28, 1938. It is recognized that significant advances have been made in public health work during the past six years. The advances have been so rapid, in fact, that a clarification of current objectives and policies is needed. The meeting will provide an opportunity for such clarification. The central theme of the convention, "Public Health in the World of Tomorrow," will be emphasized throughout the sessions.

The American Public Health Association has nearly six thousand members. Among them are health officers, laboratory workers, vital statisticians, industrial hygienists, child hygienists, public health engineers, food and drug experts, educators in public health, nurses, epidemiologists and others who specialize in disease prevention and the promotion of health. An attendance of three thousand is expected, and it is hoped that a large number of public health workers from California will be in attendance.

DR. BINGHAM LEAVES YOLO

Dr. E. M. Bingham, health officer of Yolo County, has been appointed by the San Luis Obispo County board of supervisors as county health officer to succeed Dr. Allen F. Gillihan, who will retire at the end of April.

Airplane pilots suffer more frequently from disturbances of the middle ear than from all other occupational diseases combined.—*Armstrong.*

To study the phenomena of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea, while to study books without patients is not to go to sea at all.—*Osler.*

A HEALTH OFFICER RETIRES

To be a friend to all men, to work assiduously in the advancement of their physical welfare, striving to prevent those diseases that are communicable to man, to be tolerant of ignorance but ever alert to apply scientific advances in the promotion of individual health, to be wise, kindly but forceful, zealous in righting wrongs to the underprivileged, generous to a fault, and to be in love with life itself are attributes that, in combination, are almost never found in any one practitioner of preventive medicine. But a California health officer, who has just retired after forty years of service to his fellow-men, possesses all of these and many more. It is probable that only the most intimate friends of Allen F. Gillihan are aware of all these attributes for some of them are not self-evident. Nevertheless, they are ingrained in the man and have made him a most influential factor in the promotion and development of public health among Californians who are living today.

Dr. Gillihan completed his medical education at the University of California Medical School. Before taking up the study of medicine he had been an astronomer of ability, having taught in the University of California. After practicing medicine in Berkeley for a decade he became city health officer of Oakland in 1913. In 1917 he was appointed State District Health Officer, with the north-coastal district of the state under his supervision. The district plan of state public health administration was abandoned in 1919 and Dr. Gillihan was stationed in the Sacramento office of the State Board of Health until 1927 when he was appointed health officer of San Luis Obispo County, which position he has held continuously, until his recent retirement.

Special recognition is given to his work in the diagnosis and prevention of smallpox. It is probable that no practitioner in California has had more extensive experience with the disease and none is better equipped in establishing the diagnosis, which, in its modern form often requires the keenest discernment and discrimination.

Public health workers of California salute this active and ardent coworker. They know that none was ever better fitted by knowledge and predilection for a career in public health service. They know that abetted by a dynamic personality, courage and direct action he has set up a standard in service that will hold as a model for the years ahead. They appreciate fully what he has accomplished in the fulfillment of the aim of his department, "To enable the people to live a little longer, and, through health and education, to enjoy more contented lives."

SACRAMENTO WINS HEALTH AWARD

The city of Sacramento, Dr. Herbert F. True, city health officer, has been awarded first place among cities from 50,000 to 150,000 population in the 1937 Inter-Chamber of Commerce City Health Conservation Contest. This award is based upon safety of the water supply, satisfactory sewage disposal, adequate supervision over milk supplies, medical and nursing service for mothers and infants, safeguarding of the community by recognized preventive measures with special emphasis on school health, control of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, together with many other activities that have to do with the conservation of the public health.

A few weeks ago Sacramento was also awarded first place among cities having similar populations for making the best safety record among such cities in the United States.

The Inter-Chamber of Commerce Contest is sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Public Health Association. Sacramento was first entered in the contest in 1931 when its health department ranked twentieth; in 1932 it stood fifteenth; in 1933, twelfth; in 1934, ninth; in 1935, sixth; in 1936, fourth and in 1938, first.

Some of the 1937 achievements of this department are the establishment of a venereal disease clinic which is a model of efficiency, improvement in laboratory equipment, tuberculin testing in the schools with the assistance of the Sacramento Tuberculosis Association, a campaign for better care of children's teeth sponsored by the Sacramento Dental Society, and the provision of increased and better services for maternal care.

The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce committee that has been instrumental in the development of Sacramento's place in the contest is composed of Dr. Herbert F. True, Dr. Nathan G. Hale, and Dr. Frederick N. Seatena. The City Council, as well as the city manager of Sacramento, James S. Dean, deserve credit for the excellent record made by the Sacramento City Health Department. Mr. Dean has at all times provided the essential support that makes possible the activities of a modern full-time public health administration.

There is always a certain amount of communicable disease lurking in a community; thus disaster conditions such as are now in the midwestern flooded area throw the door wide open for its spread.

ANOTHER HUMAN DEATH FROM RABIES

A dairyman of Kings County, about the middle of March, noticed that one of his cows did not give milk. On the following day, he observed that the cow was obviously ill and that there was considerableropy saliva, also that the animal was experiencing difficulty in swallowing. In attempting to treat the cow, he placed his hand deep in the animal's mouth. In so doing, the skin on his knuckles was abraded considerably through contact with the cow's teeth. The animal did not bite, but his hand was scratched on the animal's teeth. No attention was paid to the injury, and the cow died that night. A veterinarian sent the head of the animal to the state laboratory because the animal had died of symptoms typical of dumb rabies.

On the following day, word was received of positive findings in the laboratory. On that afternoon, the dairyman visited his physician and the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of rabies was instituted. At least 12 doses of vaccine were administered, the last two having been given in the patient's home because he was too ill to go to the doctor's office. On March 29, he came for treatment complaining of headache and discomfort. He remained in bed the following day, March 30, and on the 31st was unable to leave his bed. His temperature rose and on April 1, he had diminished reflexes, a slight stiff neck, high temperature and was somewhat lethargic. Death came April 3. At no time was the patient highly excitable and at no time did he have convulsive seizures. There was no particular difficulty in swallowing.

A post-mortem examination was made and the brain was sent intact to the Stanford Medical School at San Francisco, where Negri bodies were found, confirming diagnosis of rabies.

It would appear that about March 1st a pack of dogs killed and partially ate one of the calves on the ranch. During the past few months, two coyotes within the area were found to be rabid, and a number of rabid dogs have been discovered within a few miles of the ranch. While the case is rather atypical of rabies, there can be no question relative to the diagnosis.

MORBIDITY

Complete Report for Following Diseases for Week Ending
April 16, 1938

Chickenpox

718 cases: Alameda County 4, Albany 12, Berkeley 44, Oakland 75, San Leandro 2, Contra Costa County 2, Pittsburg 1, Fresno County 5, Fresno 7, Imperial County 9, Brawley 4, Calexico 2, Bishop 1, Delano 7, Taft 1, Kings County 3, Los Angeles County 89, Alhambra 6, Azusa 2, Beverly Hills 1, Burbank 4, Claremont 1, Compton 1, Culver City 7, El Monte 4,

El Segundo 3, Glendale 11, Huntington Park 1, Inglewood 6, La Verne 2, Long Beach 18, Los Angeles 84, Manhattan 10, Monrovia 10, Montebello 1, Pasadena 4, Pomona 1, Redondo 3, San Fernando 1, Santa Monica 12, South Pasadena 1, Whittier 1, South Gate 1, Bell 2, Gardena 1, Madera County 2, Marin County 2, Merced County 1, Napa 1, Orange County 3, Santa Ana 6, Riverside County 7, Blythe 1, Riverside 4, Sacramento County 1, Sacramento 12, North Sacramento 1, San Bernardino County 6, Redlands 3, San Bernardino 1, San Diego County 15, Coronado 9, National City 1, San Diego 47, San Francisco 49, San Joaquin County 8, Lodi 1, Stockton 10, San Luis Obispo County 8, San Luis Obispo 1, San Mateo County 5, Daly City 1, Santa Barbara County 2, Santa Barbara 10, Santa Maria 6, Gilroy 1, Los Gatos 1, Palo Alto 2, San Jose 1, Siskiyou County 1, Fairfield 2, Vallejo 1, Sonoma County 1, Tehama County 3, Tulare County 1, Dinuba 4, Lindsay 1, Porterville 1, Ventura County 3, Oxnard 1, Santa Paula 1, Ventura 1, Ojai 1.

Diphtheria

33 cases: Oakland 1, Richmond 2, Kern County 2, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 3, Beverly Hills 1, Glendale 1, Los Angeles 13, Montebello 1, Monterey County 2, Sacramento 1, San Diego 1, San Jose 1, Santa Clara 1, Porterville 1, Marysville 1.

German Measles

37 cases: Alameda 1, Berkeley 4, Fresno 2, Bakersfield 1, Los Angeles County 5, Glendora 1, Inglewood 2, La Verne 1, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 5, Anaheim 1, San Clemente 1, Sacramento County 1, San Diego 1, San Francisco 4, Paso Robles 1, Santa Maria 1, Vallejo 1, Woodland 1.

Influenza

49 cases: Imperial County 1, Brawley 1, Kern County 8, Los Angeles County 4, Los Angeles 13, Hawthorne 1, Madera County 1, Merced County 1, Grass Valley 2, Riverside 2, Dixon 2, Sonoma County 1, Tehama County 2, Red Bluff 10.

Malaria

2 cases: Gridley 1, San Francisco 1.

Measles

670 cases: Berkeley 3, Oakland 5, Contra Costa County 2, El Dorado County 2, Placerville 3, Fresno County 19, Orland 77, Imperial County 6, Imperial 1, Kern County 73, Bakersfield 13, Delano 7, Kings County 45, Corcoran 1, Lemoore 22, Lassen County 1, Los Angeles County 5, El Segundo 1, La Verne 7, Long Beach 6, Los Angeles 31, Pasadena 4, Pomona 19, San Marino 1, Madera County 23, Madera 1, Merced County 11, Napa County 1, Orange County 14, Anaheim 1, Placentia 3, Riverside County 24, Blythe 7, Riverside 12, Sacramento 9, North Sacramento 1, San Bernardino County 3, Ontario 7, San Bernardino 5, Upland 4, San Diego County 2, Chula Vista 1, Coronado 1, La Mesa 6, National City 13, San Diego 55, San Francisco 2, San Joaquin County 2, Stockton 1, San Luis Obispo County 2, San Mateo 1, Santa Barbara County 7, Santa Barbara 1, Santa Clara County 4, Sonoma County 1, Tulare County 12, Lindsay 17, Porterville 18, Ventura County 13, Oxnard 7, Santa Paula 23, Ventura 1.

Mumps

535 cases: Alameda County 1, Alameda 8, Berkeley 2, Oakland 28, San Leandro 2, Contra Costa County 5, Fresno County 55, Fresno 11, Sanger 7, Calexico 7, Kern County 40, Bakersfield 2, Kings County 1, Susanville 1, Los Angeles County 29, Arcadia 5, Burbank 1, El Monte 10, Glendale 5, Huntington Park 2, Inglewood 3, Long Beach 5, Los Angeles 22, Monrovia 1, Pasadena 1, Pomona 11, Redondo 1, Santa Monica 3, Lynwood 1, South Gate 1, Madera County 22, Chowchilla 1, Fort Bragg 16, Merced County 1, Monterey County 1, Napa County 9, Grass Valley 4, Orange County 5, Santa Ana 8, Sacramento 12, San Diego County 9, La Mesa 3, Oceanside 5, San Diego 7, San Francisco 53, San Joaquin County 3, Stockton 1, San Luis Obispo County 2, Santa Barbara 1, Santa Clara County 10, San Jose 19, Santa Cruz 9, Sierra County 2, Dixon 37, Tulare County 2, Dinuba 10, Porterville 7, Santa Paula 1, Yolo County 3, California 1.*

Pneumonia (Lobar)

77 cases: Alameda 1, Oakland 1, Brawley 1, Los Angeles County 7, El Monte 1, Los Angeles 38, Pasadena 1, Pomona 1, San Gabriel 1, Whittier 1, Monterey County 1, Orange County 1, Riverside County 1, Riverside 1, Sacramento 4, San Francisco 7, Paso Robles 1, Santa Barbara 1, Sonoma County 3, Sonoma 1, Ventura County 2, Oxnard 1.

Scarlet Fever

198 cases: Alameda County 1, Alameda 1, Berkeley 2, Oakland 7, Gridley 3, Oroville 2, Contra Costa County 3, El Cerrito 1, Pittsburg 2, El Dorado County 1, Fresno County 3, Fresno 2, Reedley 1, Brawley 2, Imperial 1, Kern County 1, Bakersfield 2, Kings County 4, Susanville 1, Los Angeles County 13, Beverly Hills 1, Glendale 2, Inglewood 1, Long Beach 7, Los Angeles 40, Montebello 2, Pasadena 5, Pomona 2, Redondo 2, Santa Monica 1, Torrance 2, Lynwood 2, Monterey Park 1, Bell 1, Merced County 1, Alturas 2, King City 1, Napa County 2, Nevada County 1, Orange County 1, Brea 1, Newport 1, Santa Ana 6, Laguna Beach 1, Placentia 1, Riverside 1, Sacramento County 1, Sacramento 4, North Sacramento 2, San Bernardino County 1, San Bernardino 1, San Diego 2, San Francisco 7, San Joaquin County 7, Stockton 3, Tracy 1, San Mateo County 3, Burlingame 2, San Bruno 1, Lompoc 1, Santa Clara County 3, Mountain View 2, Palo Alto 1, San Jose 1.

Shasta County 1, Redding 1, Siskiyou County 1, Sonoma 1, Sutter County 1, Tehama County 2, Red Bluff 1, Ventura County 3, Fillmore 1, Ventura 2.

Smallpox

94 cases: Fresno County 1, Brawley 7, Kern County 2, Delano 4, Kings County 2, Los Angeles County 10, Covina 1, Los Angeles 2, Montebello 1, Monterey Park 3, Madera County 1, Merced County 1, Newport Beach 9, San Bernardino County 1, Redlands 4, Upland 1, Tulare County 35, Dinuba 1, Exeter 3, Tulare 4, California 1.*

Typhoid Fever

7 cases: Imperial County 3, Calipatria 1, San Francisco 1, Atherton 1, California 1.*

Whooping Cough

465 cases: Alameda County 6, Alameda 7, Albany 4, Berkeley 7, Oakland 41, San Leandro 5, Contra Costa County 10, Fresno County 7, Fresno 7, Humboldt County 1, Kern County 13, Bakersfield 1, Taft 1, Kings County 4, Los Angeles County 11, Alhambra 1, Burbank 2, Huntington Park 1, Inglewood 1, La Verne 1, Long Beach 2, Los Angeles 38, Monrovia 2, Pasadena 2, Lynwood 1, South Gate 4, Maywood 1, Gardena 1, Madera County 5, Monterey County 5, Salinas 2, Napa County 2, Orange County 4, Seal Beach 2, Riverside County 1, Riverside 4, Sacramento 41, San Bernardino County 1, Ontario 4, San Diego County 33, Chula Vista 1, Escondido 3, La Mesa 3, National City 3, San Diego 21, San Francisco 53, San Joaquin County 24, Lodi 4, Stockton 9, Tracy 1, San Mateo County 2, Burlingame 1, San Mateo 2, Santa Clara County 6, Gilroy 1, Los Gatos 9, Mountain View 1, Palo Alto 12, San Jose 8, Dixon 5, Sonoma County 2, Tehama County 1, Trinity County 2, Ventura County 1, Fillmore 2, Yolo County 2.

Meningitis (Epidemic)

One case: Kern County.

Dysentery (Amoebic)

One case: San Bernardino.

Dysentery (Bacillary)

14 cases: Los Angeles 6, Sonoma County 7, Tulare County 1.

Leprosy

One case: California.*

Pellagra

3 cases: San Diego 1, San Francisco 1, Sonoma County 1.

Pollomyelitis

2 cases: Monrovia 1, Santa Cruz 1.

Tetanus

One case: Los Angeles County.

Trachoma

5 cases: Los Angeles 2, Riverside County 1, Indio 2.

Encephalitis (Epidemic)

One case: San Francisco.

Hookworm

One case: Oakland.

Paratyphoid Fever

One case: San Francisco.

Rabies (Human)

One case: Kings County.

Jaundice (Epidemic)

13 cases: Stockton 12, Healdsburg 1.

Food Poisoning

5 cases: San Francisco 1, Burlingame 1, Tulare County 3.

Undulant Fever

5 cases: Claremont 1, Long Beach 1, Needles 1, Sutter County 1, Ventura 1.

Coccidioidal Granuloma

3 cases: Imperial County 1, Kern County 1, Los Angeles 1.

Rabies (Animal)

38 cases: Fresno County 1, Kern County 1, Los Angeles County 5, Glendale 1, Inglewood 1, Los Angeles 13, Manhattan 1, Santa Monica 2, South Gate 1, Riverside County 1, Hemet 2, Santa Clara County 4, Los Gatos 1, Mountain View 1, San Jose 2, Sunnyvale 1.

* Cases charged to "California" represent patients ill before entering the state or those who contracted their illness traveling about the state throughout the incubation period of the disease. These cases are not chargeable to any one locality.